

Archaeological evaluation at Land off Windsor Drive, Devizes, Wiltshire

Worcestershire Archaeology
For RPS Consulting Ltd
August 2025



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WINDSOR DRIVE DEVIZES WILTSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Land off Windsor Drive, Devizes, Wiltshire
Site code:	DEV25
Local planning authority:	Wiltshire County Council
Planning reference:	Pre-application
Central NGR:	SU 01802 61909
Commissioning client:	RPS Consulting Ltd
WA project number:	P6976
WA report number:	3343
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-536205
Museum accession number:	DZSWS:33-2025

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL

Version	Date	Author	Details	Reviewed and approved by
1	29/08/2025	Graham Arnold	Draft submitted to Consultant	Rupert Lotherington

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Archaeological evaluation at Land off Windsor Drive, Devizes, Wiltshire

By Graham Arnold

With contributions by Laura Griffin / Samantha Elwell

Illustrations by Abbie Horton

Summary

During August 2025, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land off Windsor Road, Devizes, Wiltshire (NGR SU 01802 61909). The project was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of their Client, Robert Hitchins Limited, in support of a proposed residential development application on the Site.

A Desk-Based Assessment and geophysical survey, undertaken in support of the application, noted the potential for Roman and post-medieval archaeological remains to be present within the boundary of the development area. Accordingly, The County Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Council (the Curator), considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon sub-surface heritage assets preserved within the development area and requested a phase of evaluation trenching to be undertaken in order to determine the date, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains preserved on the Site in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

17no. evaluation trenches were excavated across the c. 3ha site, revealing archaeological evidence from three distinct phases, the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

A series of shallow linear features were identified in Trenches 4, 5 and 13, producing Roman pottery, and maintaining a form comparable with features of a Roman date revealed within the adjacent site at Coates Hill, excavated by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014), to the immediate north-east. The very shallow form of the possible Roman features revealed at Windsor Drive, coupled with the sparse evidence for domestic occupation suggests that the Roman activity present on the Site is likely to be agricultural in function and very peripheral to any centralised settlement activity.

A seemingly isolated medieval pit of 13th century date was recorded in Trench 11, on the northern slope of the Site, together with localised evidence of agrarian land-use dating from the post-medieval period onwards, including a field boundary, visible on the 1st Edition 1888 OS Map, visible in Trenches 14 and 16.

The geophysical anomalies, revealed during the magnetometry survey, varied considerably from the archaeological evidence revealed in the trenches. This may be due to the survey identifying anomalies in the subsoil and plough horizon, geological variations or insufficient magnetic contrast between the archaeological fills and the natural substrate.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

Report

1 Introduction

Background to the project

During August 2025, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) at land to the east of Windsor Road, Devizes, Wiltshire. The project comprised 17no 30m evaluation trenches. The project was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd on behalf of their Client, Robert Hitchins Limited, in support of a proposed residential development of the Site.

A Desk-Based Assessment and geophysical survey, undertaken in support of the application, noted the potential for Roman and Post-Medieval archaeological remains to be present within the boundary of the development area. Accordingly, the Assistant Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Council (the Curator), considered that the proposed development had the potential to impact upon sub-surface heritage assets preserved within the development area and requested a phase of evaluation trenching to be undertaken in order to determine the date, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains preserved on the Site in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

No brief was provided but a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA2025) and approved by RPS Consulting Ltd and Neil Adam, Assistant Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Council. The evaluation also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023a) and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023b)

Site location, topography and geology

The Site (centred on NGR SU 01802 61909) is located on agricultural land at the northeastern margin of Devizes, a market town situated in Wiltshire, c. 10km east of Melksham and c. 27km south-west of Swindon.

The Site measured extended across a c.2.93 hectare area and was bounded by Windsor Drive and modern housing to the west, and agricultural land to the north, east, and south. The nearest watercourse is The Kennet Avon Canal which runs north-east by south-west, approximately 280m west of the Site.

The Site is situated on gently sloping ground, descending from a maximum height of 152m aOD in the south to around 135m aOD in the north.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of the West Melbury Chalk Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 2025).

2 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site was undertaken by RPS Group, on behalf of Robert Hitchins Ltd during November 2024 (RPS 2024). It is beyond the scope of this report to provide an exhaustive account of the archaeological and historical background to the Site, however, the findings presented in the DBA are summarised below:

Based on current evidence, a high potential has been established for Prehistoric, Roman and as yet undated archaeological features to be present within the study site. All other periods have been assigned a low potential.

Medieval and/or post-medieval agricultural activity would likely have truncated any earlier archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site. At this stage, it is

considered that any archaeological remains that may be present on the study site would not likely be of such significance to preclude development.

Prehistoric

Previous archaeological investigations in the immediate north of the Site identified Roman ditches. A desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2013), geophysical survey (HER EWI7530) and evaluation were carried out to the immediate north of the study site. A small area of the northern part of the study site was included within the geophysical survey but was not subjected to the subsequent trial trench evaluation trenching. The evaluation (HER EWI7630) revealed six main areas of archaeological activity. Early Prehistoric/Bronze Age activity was focused within the south-west area of the Site (area nearest the study site), where a large, possible enclosure ditch was identified with an associated pit. Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was recorded further to the east, where a possible structure and ditch were identified.

Roman

The geophysical survey (HER EWI7530) carried out to the north of the study site and including a small area of the northern part of the study site, identified a number of weakly positive linear and discrete anomalies, although the origin of the majority of these could not be confidently interpreted. A number of the linear features were investigated during the subsequent trial trench evaluation (HER EWI7630) outside the study site and were interpreted as Roman ditches (HER MWI74435). As such, it is reasonable to interpret the linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey within the small, northern part of the study site to be ditches of Roman date.

The subsequent 2014 evaluation (HER EWI7630) conducted outside and to the immediate north of the study site revealed early-Roman activity within the north of the study site, where occupation layers associated with boundary/enclosure ditches were recorded. Late Roman activity was identified in the centre and west (nearest to the study site), where a circular enclosure was identified, along with a possible occupation layer and associated boundary/enclosure ditches. An early/middle Anglo-Saxon re-cut of a Roman ditch was identified in the centre of the study site (RPS 2024, 8).

Geophysical Survey

A magnetometry geophysical survey was undertaken by SUMO GeoSurveys during July 2025 (SUMO 2025). The results of the survey were summarised as:

A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted over approximately 2.5 hectares at Windsor Drive, Devezes and it has not identified any anomalies of definite archaeological interest, apart from former ridge and furrow cultivation schemes. It is possible that some of the agricultural responses could represent former field boundaries or lynchets, though only one linear anomaly can be corroborated with a former field boundary on historic maps. Numerous anomalies have an uncertain origin; they could be archaeological, agricultural or natural (SUMO 2025, 2).

3 Project aims

The aims and scope of the Project were to undertake sufficient fieldwork to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

The evaluation only assessed heritage assets which are of archaeological interest. This does not include consideration of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, historic hedgerows.

The desk-based assessment suggests that this evaluation is liable to encounter remains of Prehistoric and Roman date. The Project will be undertaken with reference to the research frameworks and aims, as identified in *The archaeology of South-west England: South-west Archaeological Research Framework* (Webster, 2007).

The primary aim of the evaluation will be to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the Site. Where archaeological deposits are present, their significance will be assessed in the evaluation report within the context of the relevant research agendas.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2025). Fieldwork was undertaken between 12th August and 19th August 2025.

17no 30m x 2m trenches, extending across a 1020m² area, were excavated over the 2.93ha site, representing an evaluation sample size of 3%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

The trenches were laid out in a broad grid array to best fit the site and positioned to interrogate geophysical anomalies, as well as to test apparent 'blank' areas. Trenches in the east of the Site were moved slightly due to the presence of possible badger setts in the vicinity. The trenches were moved with the approval of an ecologist, RPS Group Consultants and the Curator at Wiltshire County Council.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural and artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Wiltshire Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes (Accession number DZSWS:33-2025).

5 Archaeological results

Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figures 3 -7, with photographs of the trenches and features in Figures 6 and 7. The trench and context inventory are presented in Appendix 1.

Phasing

5.1.1 Natural deposits

The natural chalk substrate was encountered in all of the excavated trenches, at an average depth of 0.58m below ground level and sealed by superimposed subsoil and plough soil deposits. Within Trench 1, towards the north of the Site, colluvium was recorded. The colluvial deposit (102) measured up to 0.80m in depth and consisted of a sterile grey clayey silt. A similar colluvium was also recorded in Trench 11 (1103) at a depth of 0.20m below present ground level.

5.1.2 Blank trenches

The following trenches contained no archaeological features, finds or deposits and comprised a natural chalk substrate, superimposed with subsoil and plough soil. Trenches 6, 7, 9, 12, 15 and 17 (see Figure 2).

5.1.3 Phase 1: Roman

A Roman sherd was recorded within the plough soil sealing Trench 2. The sherd was heavily abraded and considered likely to be a residual artefact, possibly derived from the Roman activity located north-east of the Site at Coate Hill. A pair of shallow, parallel, northeast-southwest orientated gullies (1303 and 1305: Figure 7.5 and 7.6) were recorded in Trench 13 towards the centre of the Site. Despite their shallow depths, both features contained, naturally deposited brownish-grey, sandy clay fills. Gully 1305 produced a single fragment of 2nd century Roman pottery.

Parallel shallow linears, with similar fills and morphology were also recorded in Trench 4 (403/406/408/410), (Figure 6.4-6.7) and Trench 5 (505/507), with a post-hole also recorded in Trench 5 (502-Figure 6.8). Although the lack of artefacts precluded definitive interpretation, the gullies were tentatively dated to the Roman period, due to the similarity in form and deposit type to demonstrably Roman features at Coates Hill to the north-east. The curvilinear anomalies present on the geophysical survey, did not correspond with the features revealed in Trenches 4 and 5 and were, therefore, considered likely to be either caused by variations in geology or trace agricultural features of uncertain date.

5.1.4 Phase 2: medieval

A large subcircular pit (1102) (Figure 7.3) was recorded in Trench 11. The pit measured 2.5m in diameter, 0.52m deep and contained a single, homogenous fill that contained medieval ceramics and iron slag. The fill consisted of a moderately sorted, dark greenish-brown, sandy clay, indicative of a probable waste pit.

5.1.5 Phase 3: Post-medieval / modern

A north - south aligned field boundary was revealed in Trench 14 and 16 which broadly corresponded with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and a field boundary annotated on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. A single intervention (1607) was excavated through the boundary ditch, as it bisected Trench 16, and contained metalwork, largely fragments of heavily corroded agricultural equipment, 19th century pottery and a, likely residual, medieval horseshoe. The finds were demonstrably post-medieval to modern in date which corresponded with the mapping data which indicated that field boundary was inserted during the late 19th century but had fallen out of use by the mid-20th century.

A heavily truncated ditch (1003) was identified in Trenches 10 which was aligned exactly perpendicular to the boundary ditch present in Trenches 14 and 16. Although no dating evidence was recovered, ditch (1003) were excavated through the subsoil deposit and was, due to the features stratigraphic relationship, considered likely to be post-medieval or modern in date.

Features representative of modern agricultural plough scarring were recorded within the topsoil and subsoil across the Site.

6 Artefactual evidence by Laura Griffin

By Laura Griffin

Recovery of artefacts was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

6.1 Introduction

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

6.2 Aims

This assessment aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide a preliminary assessment of the significance of the artefacts.

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand.

6.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date (*TPQ*) was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the Site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

For the purposes of this report, pottery has not been quantified according to specific fabric or form type, but a general overview of the assemblage composition given. Where possible, the results from analysis of this assemblage have been compared to assemblages from other local and regional sites.

6.3.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

6.4 Results

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site period. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary. The assemblage totalled 30 finds weighing 413g (see Tables 1 and 2). Finds came from five stratified contexts from five trenches and could be dated from the Roman period onwards.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
Roman	ceramic		pot	2	94
medieval	ceramic		pot	17	57
medieval	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	23
modern	ceramic		pot	4	51

Roman	ceramic		pot	2	94
undated	metal	iron	nail	3	79
undated	slag	slag (Fe)	undiagnostic	3	109

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

6.4.1 Summary of artefacts by period

Roman

Two sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved. The first was a base sherd of reduced Savernake ware from the topsoil of Trench 2 (context 200), which could be dated mid 1st-2nd century.

The second sherd came from the upper fill of a gully in Trench 13 (context 1305). It was of a fine sandy fabric with occasional ?grog inclusions and distinctive black surfaces decorated with faint pattern burnish. The profile of the sherd indicated it to have come from a jar with a distinctive high shoulder. The fabric description is similar to that of fabric R310 from the nearby site at Lay Wood (Allen and Booth 2017), which was dated to the 2nd century.

Medieval

A small assemblage of 17 highly abraded fragments of medieval pottery was recovered from pit fill (context 1105). All were oxidised and majority were of a fine, sandy fabric. A small number were decorated with a thin green glaze and applied strips characteristic of 13th-14th century jug forms. In addition, there was a large piece of a strap handle with stabbed decoration, in a distinctive fabric containing sand, soft red inclusions and occasional angular white quartz.

Modern

Four sherds of modern pottery were retrieved from the sealing fill (context 1609) of the boundary ditch in Trench 16. They consisted of a fragment of terracotta flowerpot, two sherds of modern stoneware and one sherd of a very fine refined whiteware dish or plate. The stoneware came from a small bottle form with a brown glaze, and a larger bottle/flagon, with a glossy brownish yellow glaze and impressed with the words '2 James St[....] Melks[....]'. This is thought to refer to James Stratton and Sons, Melksham, a well-known wholesale grocer from the town. All could be dated mid 19th-early 20th century.

Undated

Undated material included three pieces of undiagnostic iron slag (context 1105), three iron nails (contexts 1004 and 1609) and a small horseshoe (context 1609).

The slag was found alongside the medieval pottery, which may provide a *TPQ* by association.

The nails were all of the same form, having roughly square shanks tapering to a point, and, where surviving, a small squared head. Two were bent towards the point, indicating use. The other was longer with no point surviving. The square shank of all three would indicate a pre 19th century date, but in the absence of associated finds, this cannot be narrowed any further.

The horseshoe was notably small, measuring just 6.5cm across at the widest point. The nail holes were equally spaced around the margin, including the toe, indicating a date of late 14th century onwards (Clark 1986).

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	start date	end date	period	finds TPQ
200	ceramic		pot	1	26	M1C	2C	Roman	M1-2C
1004	metal	iron	nail	2	67			undated	undated
1105	ceramic		pot	17	57	13C	14C	medieval	13-14C
	slag	slag(Fe)	undiagnostic	3	109			undated	
1305	ceramic		pot	1	68	2C		Roman	2C
1609	ceramic		pot	4	51	M19C	E20C	modern	M19-E20C
	metal	iron	horseshoe	1	23	L14C+		medieval	
	metal	iron	nail	1	12			undated	

Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6.5 Discussion

Although small, this assemblage included material of Roman and medieval date from excavated contexts, indicating activity of both periods in different areas of the Site.

6.6 Recommendations

6.6.1 Further analysis

Should a further stage of archaeological works be undertaken, the finds from this site should be considered alongside any additional material recovered.

6.6.2 Discard/retention

At this stage, all material should be retained. Should there be any further archaeological works, this assemblage can be considered alongside any additional finds recovered.

7 Environmental evidence

Environmental sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). Following discussion with the WA Senior Environmental Archaeologist it was considered that none of the deposits revealed were suitable for environmental analysis due principally to the extensive horizontal truncation caused by agricultural activity and the associated risks of contamination.

7.1 Animal bone by Jo Losh

A small assemblage of animal bone was collected by hand, totalling 14 fragments weighing 203g. The bone derived from four contexts, three of post medieval date (1004), (1105), and (1609); and one of Romano-British date (1305). The Romano British context contained a single fragment of cattle ulna with a weathered surface and no sign of pathology or butchery.

Material from the post medieval contexts consisted of a large mammal rib, indeterminate mammal long bone fragments and, one ageable bone in an unfused distal humerus of a horse. Fusion typically occurs between 8 and 11 months (Rogers et al 2021). Butchery marks were visible on the post medieval rib.

Such a small assemblage cannot be reliably interpreted but it is likely that it represents the waste of human butchery practices. The weathering seen may indicate that the sparsity of material is at least partly due to poor preservation.

Context	1004	1105	1305	1609	Total
Context description	Fill - Gully [1003]	Fill - Pit [1104]	Fill - Gully [1303]	Fill - Ditch [1607]	
Provisional date	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Romano-British (43 to 410).	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	
Taxa	Horse, Large mammal	Medium mammal	Cattle	Large mammal	
Count	6	6	1	1	14
Weight (g)	119	17	44	23	203
Ageable bones/teeth	Yes	No	No	No	
Measurable bones	No	No	No	No	
Butchery types				cut marks	
Pathology	No	No	No	No	
Weathering	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Burning	No	No	No	No	
Comments	left distal horse humerus, unfused epiphysis. Five indeterminate bone fragments of large mammal long bone. Weathered.	Six fragments of medium mammal long bone shaft	Right ulna of cattle, weathered surface.	Large mammal rib, one break is very straight possibly sawn, at other end two cranial cut marks.	

8 Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Windsor Drive, Devizes revealed archaeological evidence from three distinct phases, the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The shallow linear features identified in Trenches 4, 5 and 13 produced both Roman pottery and a form comparable with features of a Roman date within the adjacent site at Coates Hill, excavated by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2014), to the immediate north-east. The very shallow form of the possible Roman features revealed at Windsor Drive, coupled with the sparse evidence for domestic occupation suggests that the Roman activity present on the Site is likely to be agricultural in function and very peripheral to any centralised settlement activity. The single, weathered cattle bone recovered from gully (1303) may hint at pastoral farming taking place on the Site during the Roman period.

A seemingly isolated medieval pit of 13th century date was recorded in Trench 11, on the northern slope of the Site, together with localised evidence of agrarian land-use dating from the post-medieval period onwards, including a field boundary, visible on the 1st Edition 1888 OS Map, visible in Trenches 14 and 16.

The geophysical anomalies, revealed during the magnetometry survey, varied considerably from the archaeological evidence revealed in the trenches. This may be due to the survey identifying anomalies in the subsoil and plough horizon, geological variations or insufficient magnetic contrast between the archaeological fills and the natural substrate; a concern noted by the geophysical specialist during the evaluation undertaken by Cotswolds Archaeology at Coates Hill.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site as a whole.

9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Beth Williams, PCIfA, assisted by Graham Arnold PCIfA and Ryan Fredericks, PCIfA.

The project was managed by Rupert Lotherington, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Graham Arnold. Illustrations were completed by Abbie Horton. Kerry Whitehouse arranged archive collation and transfer. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Neil Wright (Technical Director-Archaeology), Cameron Hardie (Associate Director) and Richard Smalley (Senior Director - Archaeology and Heritage) at RPS Consulting Services Ltd. Thanks are also offered to Lisa Brown (Curator, Wiltshire Museum) and Neil Adam (Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) for their advice and guidance during the project.

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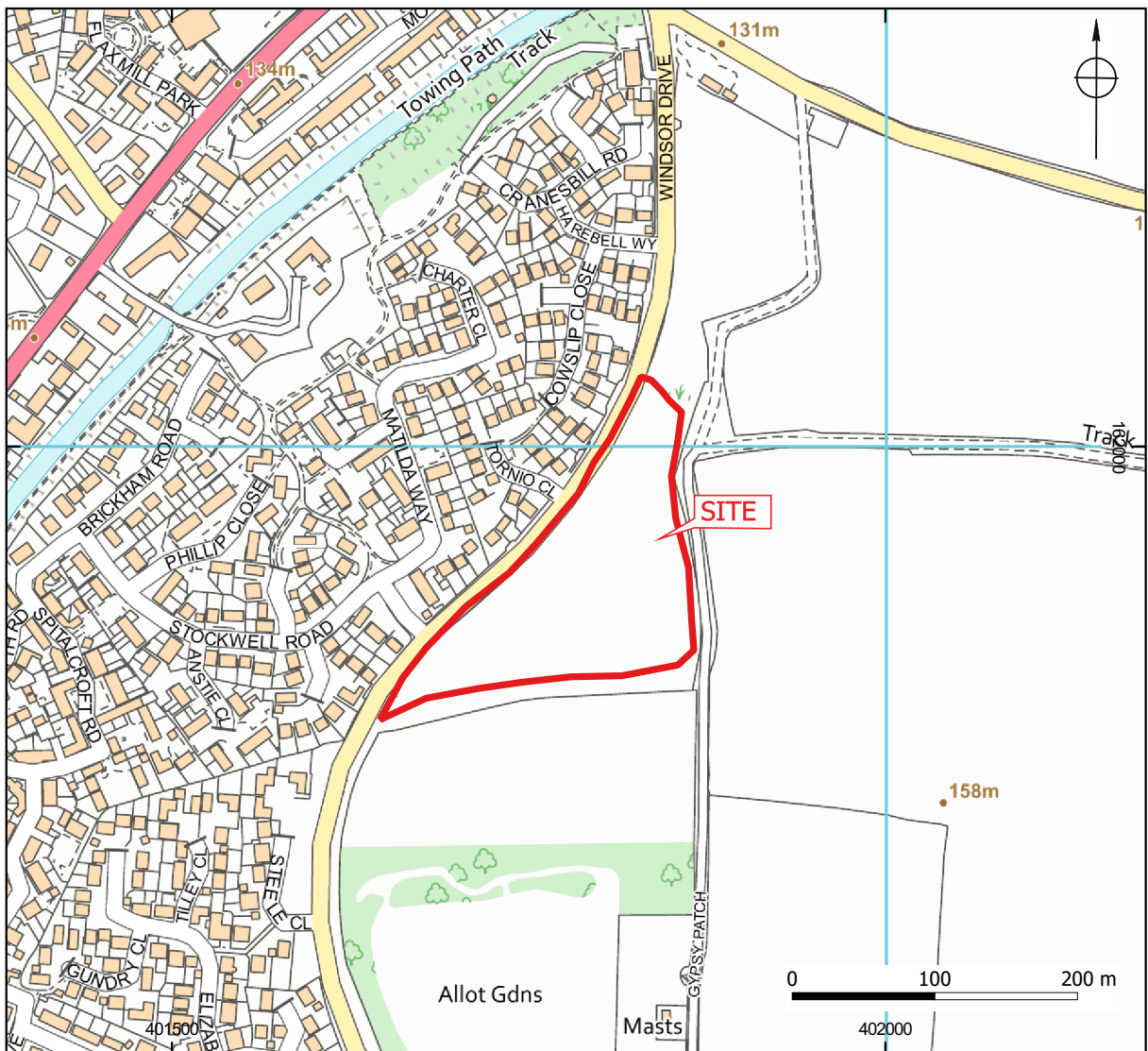
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Figures



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Figure 1: Location of the site

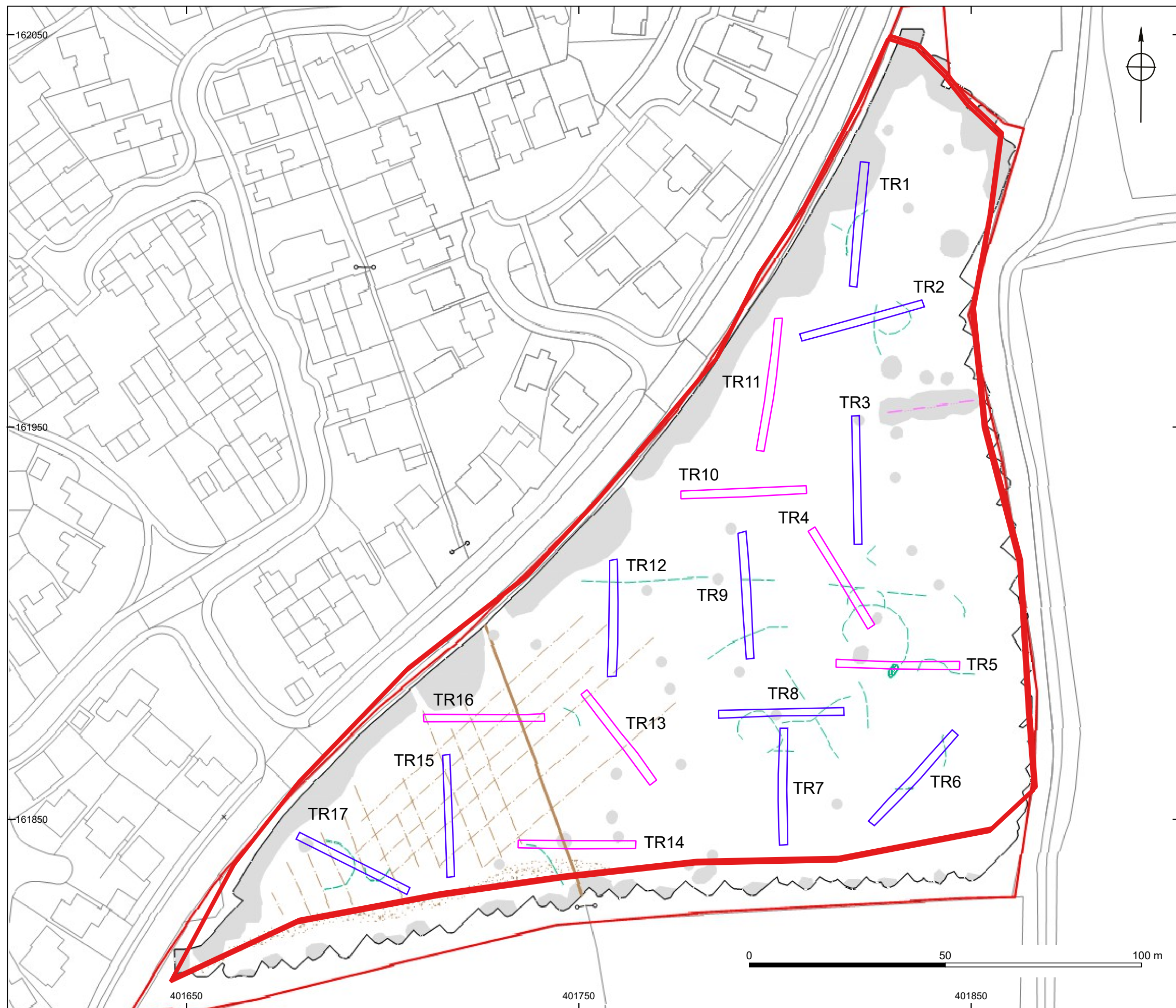


Figure 2

Location of trenches overlaid on geophysics

- Site boundary
- Trenches with archaeology
- Blank Trenches

Windsor Drive, Devezes

WA Project Number: P6976

29/08/2025

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Section\Projects\Current\P6976
Windsor Drive, Devezes\07 Site
Data\Survey\Post fieldwork QGIS

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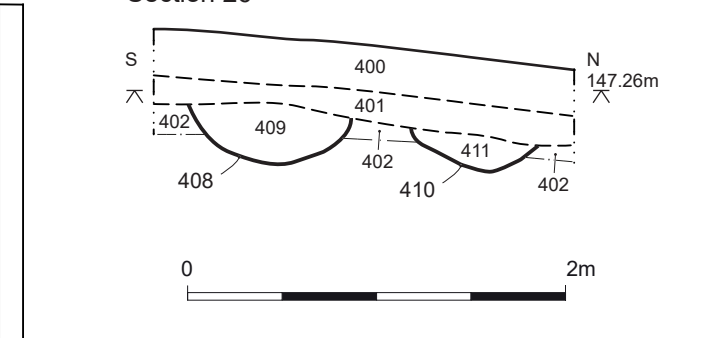
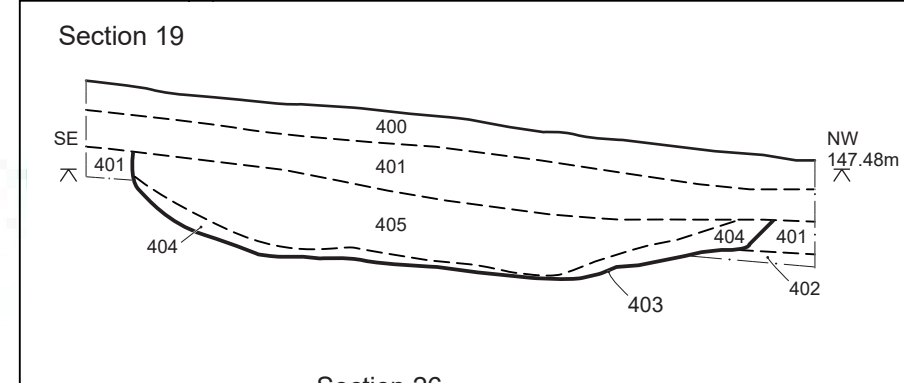
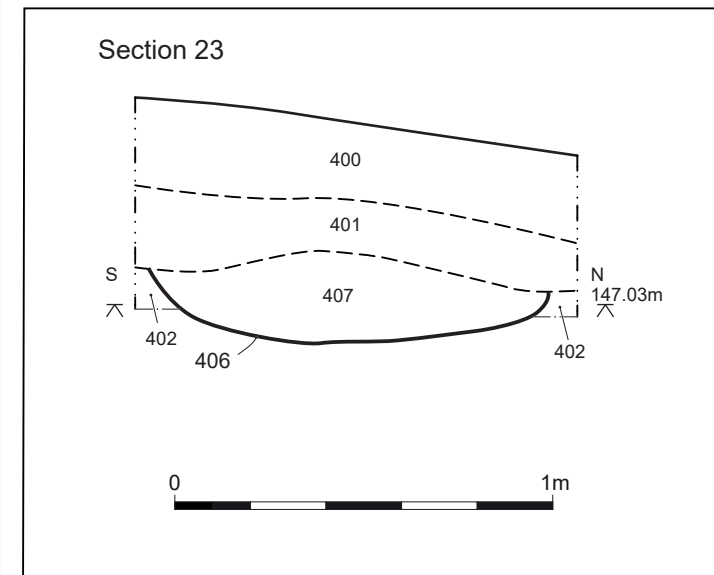
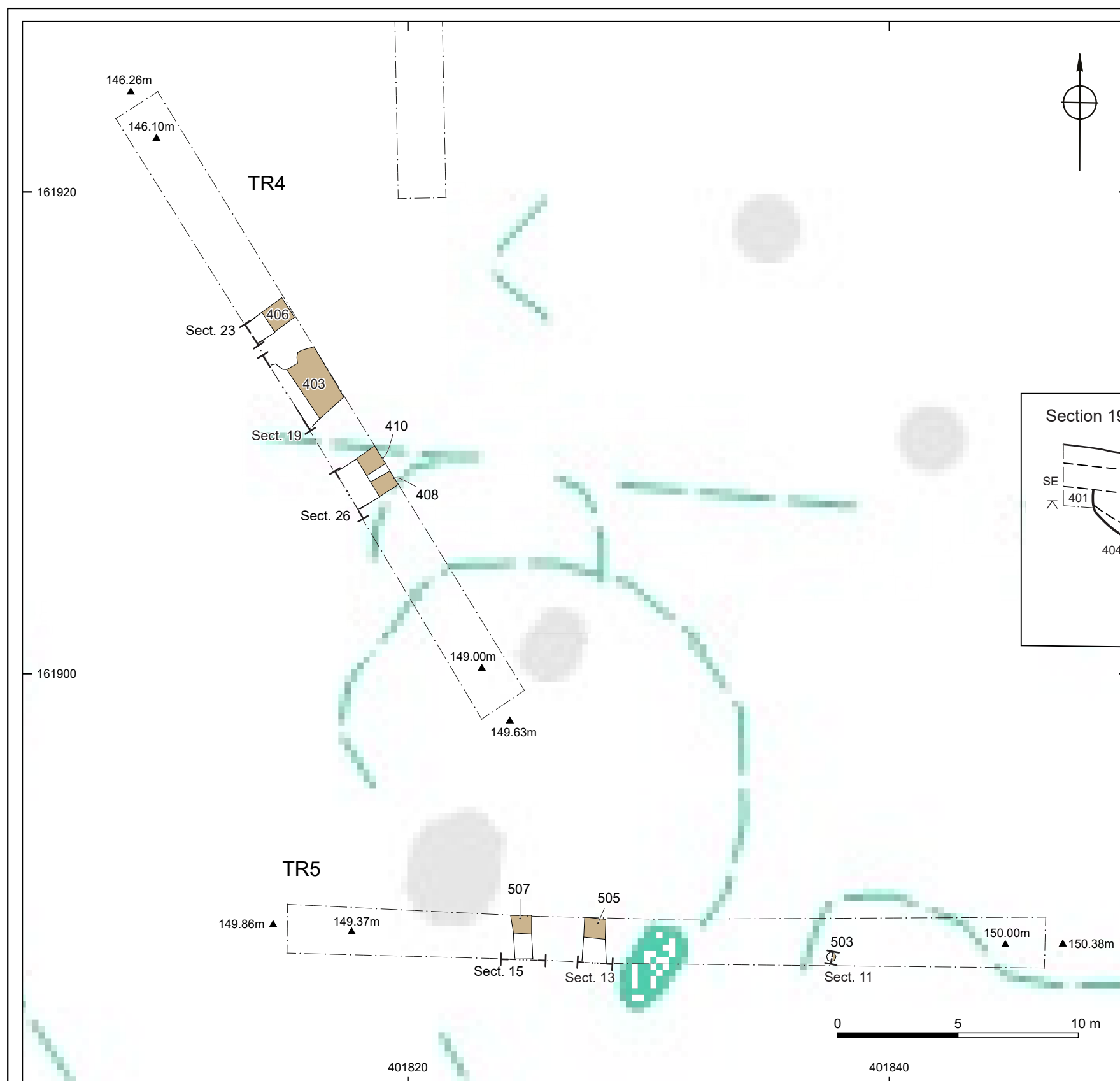


Figure 3.2: Sections from Trench 4

(Left) Figure 3.1: Plan of Trenches 4 and 5

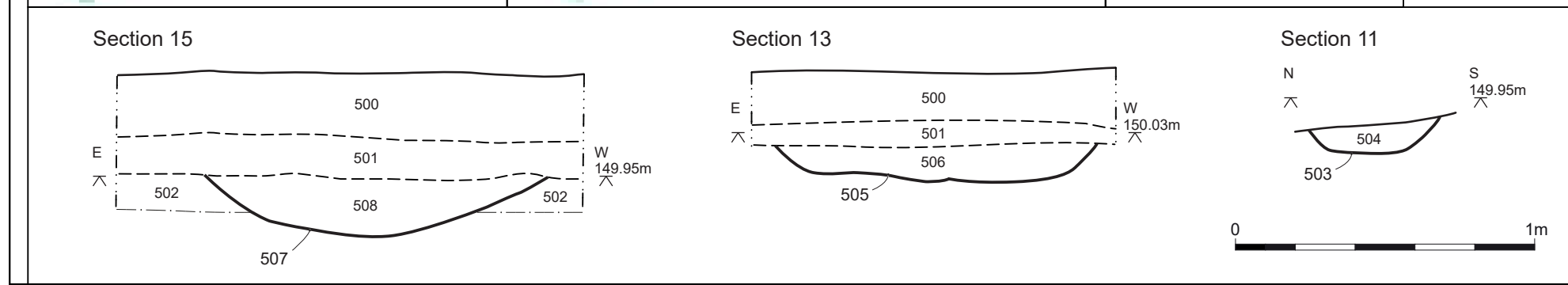


Figure 3.3: Sections from Trench 5

Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 4 and 5 and section drawings

- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Spot Height
- Drawing

Windsor Drive, Deizes
WA Project Number: P6976
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File path: U:\U160 ACS\U013 Archaeology Service\03 Field Section\Projects\Current\P6976 Windsor Drive, Deizes\07 Site Data\Survey\Post fieldwork QGIS
Scale at A3: Plan - 1:200
Sections 1:20 / 1:40

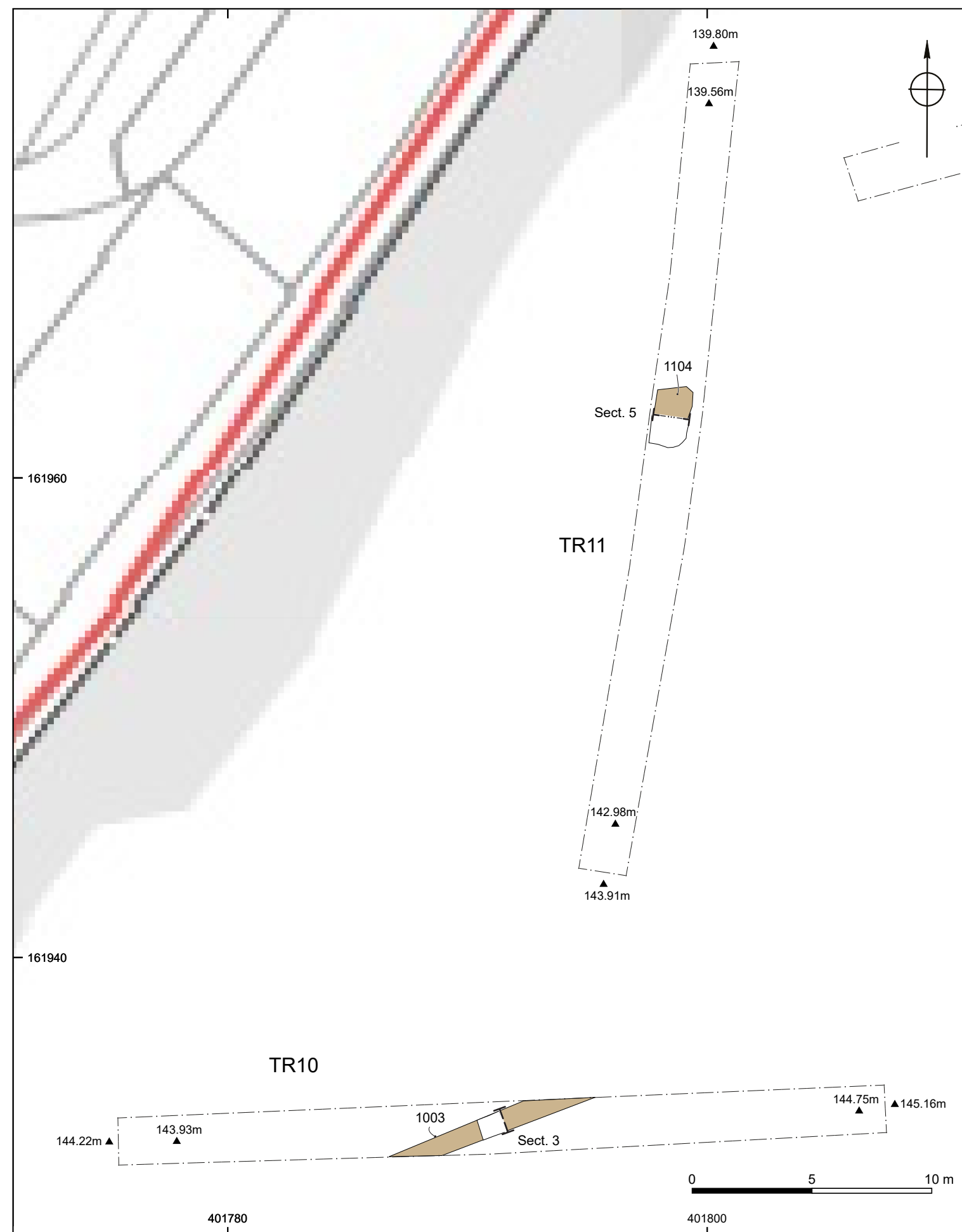


Figure 4.1: Plan of Trenches 10 and 11

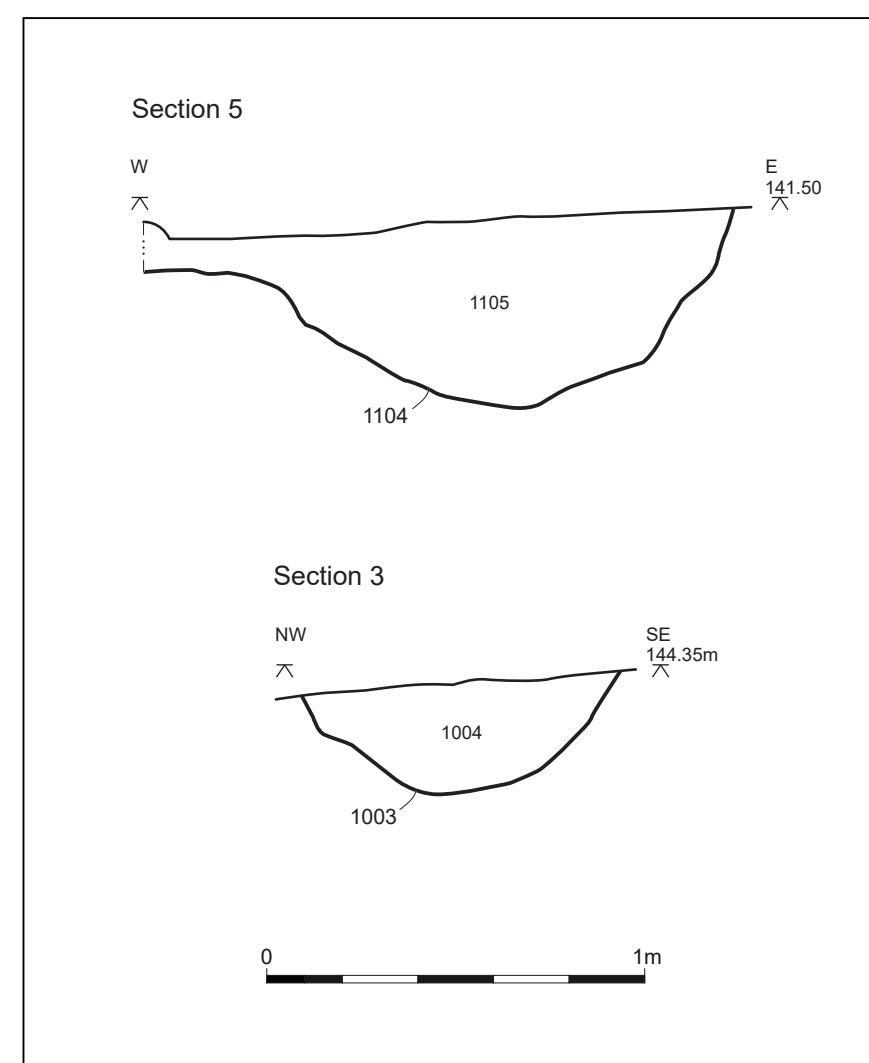


Figure 3.2: Excavated sections

Figure 4

Plan of Trenches 10 and 11 and section drawings

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Spot Height
- Drawing

Windsor Drive, Devizes

WA Project Number: P6976

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Scale at A3: Plan - 1:200
Sections - 1:20

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Figure 5.1: Plan of Trenches 13, 14 and 15

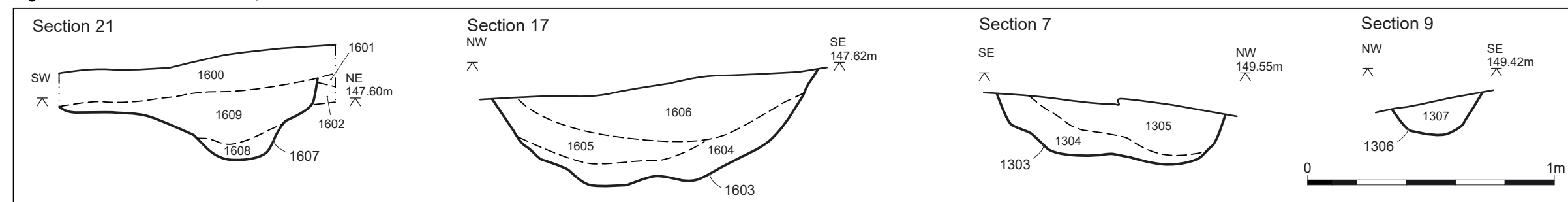


Figure 5.2: Excavated sections

Figure 5

Plan of Trenches 13, 14 and 16 and section drawings

- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Spot Height
- Drawing

Windsor Drive, Devizes

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Scale at A3: Plan - 1:200
Sections 1:20

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Figure 6.1: Trench 1, view north with 2 x 1m scales



Figure 6.2: Trench 1, section through colluvial deposit, view east, 1m scale



Figure 6.3: Trench 2, view north-east, 2 x 1m scales



Figure 6.4: Trench 4 view northwest, with 2 x 1m scales



Figure 6.5: Trench 4 ditch 403, north-east facing section, 2 x1m scales



Figure 6.6: Ditch 406 excavated in plan view north-west, 2 x1m scales



Figure 6.7 Ditches 408 and 410, north-east facing section, 2 x 1m scales

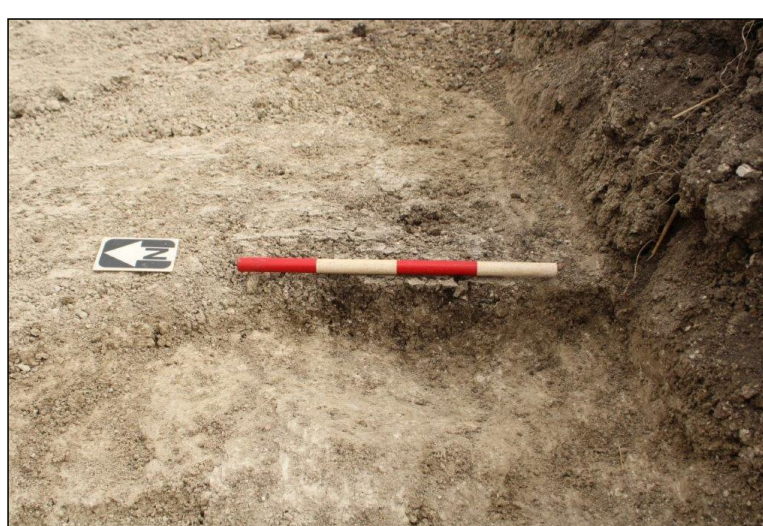


Figure 6.8 Post-hole 503 east facing section, 0.4m scale



Figure 6.9 Trench 7, view north, 2 x 1m scales

Figure 6

Trench 1, 2, 4, 5 & 7
and section photos

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Figure 7.1: Possible Post-Medieval field boundary ditch 1003, 0.5m scale



Figure 7.4: Trench 13, view north-west, 2 x 1m scales



Figure 7.7: Trench 15, view north, 2 x 1m scales



Figure 7.2: Trench 11, view north, 2 x 1m scales



Figure 7.5: Gully 1303 slot, view south-west, 0.5m scale



Figure 7.8: Trench 16 view west, 2 x 1m scales



Figure 7.3: Pit 1102 south facing section, 1m scale

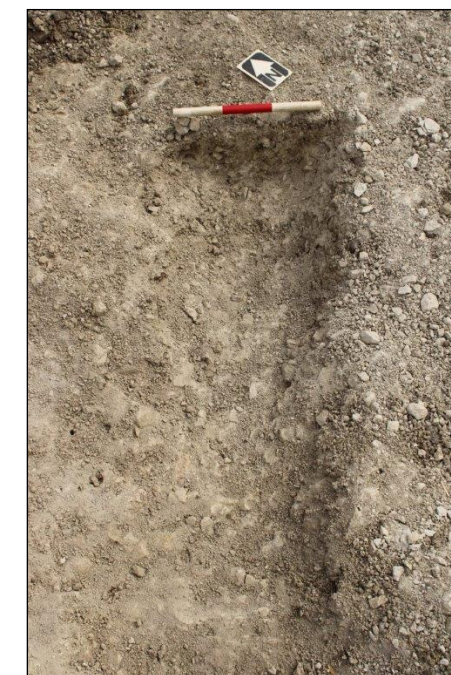


Figure 7.6: Gully 1306, view north-east, 0.3m scale



Figure 7.9: Field boundary ditch 1607, oblique view looking north-west, 1m scale

Figure 7

Trench 10, 11, 13, 15 & 16 and section photos

Windsor Drive Devizes

WA Project number: P6976

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Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 1	0.25	Colour: very dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large angular to sub-rounded platy chalk limestone, evenly distributed.
101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 1	0.45	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
102	Deposit	Colluvium - Trench 1	0.8	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
103	Deposit	Natural - Trench 1	0	Colour: very light greyish white. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.

Trench 2

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 2	0.21	Colour: very dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large angular to sub-rounded platy chalk limestone, evenly distributed.
201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 2	0.24	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 2	0	Colour: very light greyish white. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.
203	Cut	Cut - Gully [203]	0.17	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, curvi-linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
204	Fill	Fill - Gully [203]	0.17	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.

Trench 3

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 3	0.24	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 3	0.27	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 3	0.11	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.
303	Cut	Cut - Gully [303]	0.00	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Unexcavated - same as 1003
304	Fill	Fill - Gully [303]	0.00	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalkstone, evenly distributed.

Trench 4

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 4	0.29	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 4	0.14	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 4	0.05	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.
403	Cut	Cut - Ditch [403]	0.46	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: sub-linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: 1) southeast: steep, concave 2) northwest: moderate, concave.
404	Fill	Fill - Ditch [403]	0.06	Colour: light greenish white. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty chalk/chalky silt.
405	Fill	Fill - Ditch [403]	0.41	Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to medium sub-rounded chalk fragments.
406	Cut	Cut - Ditch [406]	0.25	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.
407	Fill	Fill - Ditch [406]	0.25	Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
408	Cut	Cut - Ditch [408]	0.3	Orientation: E-W.
409	Fill	Fill - Ditch [408]	0.3	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: some irregularity from tree rooting east side.
410	Cut	Cut - Ditch [410]	0.2	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.
411	Fill	Fill - Ditch [410]	0.2	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.

Trench 5

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 5	0.24	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 5	0.08	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 5	0.04	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk/clayey chalk to west.
503	Cut	Cut - Posthole [503]	0.1	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.
504	Fill	Fill - Posthole [503]	0.1	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: chalky clay.
505	Cut	Cut - Gully [505]	0.11	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.
506	Fill	Fill - Gully [505]	0.11	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: chalky silty clay.
507	Cut	Cut - Gully [507]	0.19	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, straight.
508	Fill	Fill - Gully [507]	0.19	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: chalky silty clay.

Trench 6

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 6	0.26	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 6	0.02	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 6	0.01	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.

Trench 7

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 7	0.3	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 7	0.1	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: chalky clay.
702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 7	0.05	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk/ chalky clay.

Trench 8

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 8	0.31	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 8	0.08	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 8	0.04	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.
803	Cut	Cut - Pit/Wheel rut? [803]	0.38	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-linear. Shape in profile: irregular. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, straight.
804	Fill	Fill - Pit/Wheel rut? [803]	0.38	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.

Trench 9

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 9	0.2	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 9	0.1	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 9	0.05	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.

Trench 10

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 10	0.23	Colour: very dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large angular to sub-rounded platy chalk limestone, evenly distributed.
1001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 10	0.12	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
1002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 10	0	Colour: very light greyish white. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.
1003	Cut	Cut - Gully [1003]	0.29	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
1004	Fill	Fill - Gully [1003]	0.29	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalkstone, evenly distributed.

Trench 11

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 11	0.35	Colour: very dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large angular to sub-rounded platy chalk limestone, evenly distributed.
1101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 11	0.21	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
1102	Deposit	Colluvium - Trench 11	0	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
1103	Deposit	Natural - Trench 11	0	Colour: very light greyish white. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.
1104	Cut	Cut - Pit [1104]	0.52	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-square. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: 1) E: sharp 2) west: imperceptible. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
1105	Fill	Fill - Pit [1104]	0.52	Colour: dark greenish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate large whitish grey clay, concentrated eastern side of section.

Trench 12

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 12	0.22	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
1201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 12	0.16	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
1202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 12	0.05	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.

Trench 13

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 13	0.28	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
1301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 13	0.07	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
1302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 13	0.02	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.
1303	Cut	Cut - Gully [1303]	0.26	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.
1304	Fill	Fill - Gully [1303]	0.22	Colour: mid grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalkstone, evenly distributed.
1305	Fill	Fill - Gully [1303]	0.2	Colour: dark grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded elongate chalkstone, evenly distributed.
1306	Cut	Cut - Gully [1306]	0.14	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
1307	Fill	Fill - Gully [1306]	0.14	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded spheroidal chalkstone, evenly distributed.

Trench 14

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 14	0.3	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
1401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 14	0.1	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
1402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 14	0.02	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk.
1403	Cut	Cut - Ditch [1403]	0.29	Shape in plan: linear.
1404	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1403]	0.29	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalky clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent modern debris 2) occasional small to large sub-rounded chalk lumps.

Trench 15

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 15	0.29	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: chalky clay.
1501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 15	0.1	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: chalky silt.
1502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 15	0.08	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk/ chalky clay to north.

Trench 16

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 16	0.28	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
1601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 16	0.1	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
1602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 16	0.02	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk/ chalky clay to the west.
1603	Cut	Cut - Ditch [1603]	0.42	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.
1604	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1603]	0.15	Colour: mid greenish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.
1605	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1603]	0.16	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy clay.
1606	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1603]	0.26	Colour: dark greenish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.
1607	Cut	Cut - Ditch [1607]	0.55	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.
1608	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1607]	0.18	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.
1609	Fill	Fill - Ditch [1607]	0.42	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded platy chalkstone, evenly distributed.

Trench 17

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 17	0.28	Colour: dark whitish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: silty chalk.
1701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 17	0.12	Colour: light whitish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
1702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 17	0.04	Colour: bright white. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: chalk/ chalky clay to the west.

Appendix 2: Summary of project archive (DZSWS:33-2025)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, metalwork, other
Paper	Permatrace Drawings
Digital	Database, GIS, Geophysics, Images raster/digital photography, Spreadsheets, Survey, Text

**OASIS terminology*

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Wiltshire Museum, Devizes.